ANNEX B
RESPONSE TO FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES

PRIMARY AGENCY: Washington State Department of Health

SUPPORT AGENCIES:
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington State Military Department
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Transportation
Other State Agencies
Adams County
Benton County
Franklin County
Grant County
Kitsap County
Snohomish County
Walla Walla County
Yakima County
United States Department of Energy- Hanford Site
Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard
Submarine Group NINE in Bangor
Naval Station Everett

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Annex is to present the components of the radiological protection system.

B. Scope

This Annex describes Washington State, county, and facility responsibilities in support of radiological protection measures. These measures are to be taken to protect the health and safety of the workers at, and the general populace near, Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station, the United States Department of Energy--Hanford Site facilities on the Hanford Site, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett.

II. POLICIES

A. The Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection (Health) is designated as the state's radiation control agency and acts on behalf of the Governor of Washington State in responding to radiological emergencies.

B. Health is the state's lead technical response agency for fixed nuclear facility emergencies, and maintains a capability to assess radiological hazards resulting from such emergencies.

C. Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station, the Hanford Site, PEcoS, Framatome and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Submarine Group NINE in Bangor are expected to provide the initial response, including early phase Protective Action Recommendations (PARs), for radiological emergencies at their facilities.

D. Health's established guidance on administering the thyroid blocking agent--Potassium Iodide (KI)--is to limit its use to emergency workers and special populations in the plume exposure pathway who cannot be evacuated. Health and the local district health office will assure KI is distributed to county emergency response personnel that may be exposed to the radioactive plume. (Policies and procedures for administering and distributing the thyroid-blocking agent, including storage locations, quantities, and organizations involved, are contained in Health and county procedures.)

E. Monitoring and decontaminating the public and emergency workers will be performed according to established procedures at Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers (EWAC). People and vehicles accumulating established dose levels of contamination would require decontamination. Equipment use and record keeping requirements are included in Health's procedures.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

An accidental release of radioactive material could pose a threat to the workers at, and a general populace near, Columbia Generating Station, the Hanford Site, PEcoS, Framatome, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett. State and county emergency response procedures will provide for radiological protective measures for those offsite areas directly threatened by the release. Facility plans provide protective measures for onsite personnel.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. An accidental release of radioactive material from Columbia Generating Station, the Hanford Site, PEcoS, Framatome ,Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Submarine Base Bangor, or Naval Station Everett mayl occur.

2. The Columbia Generating Station, Hanford Site, PEcoS, Framatome ,Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Submarine Base Bangor, or Naval Station Everett, state, and county emergency response procedures will provide for an effective and timely response to the emergency.

3. The state, Columbia Generating Station, the Hanford Site, PEcoS, Framatome, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett will be required to provide assistance to the affected county (ies).

4. For Columbia Generating Station emergencies, the Energy Northwest Headquarters Building will serve as the Federal Response Center (FRC) or the Disaster Field Office (DFO), if needed.

5. The Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for an emergency at Columbia Generating Station is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), which would locate at the Columbia Generating Station Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) along with representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Washington State, and Benton/Franklin Counties.

6. The LFA for an emergency at DOE Hanford is the United States Department of Energy, which would locate at the Hanford Site Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

7. The potential locations for a Federal Radiological and Monitoring Assessment Center (FRMAC) operations in Franklin county is the Trade recreational Agriculture Center (TRAC), located at 660-Burden Blvd., Pasco WA and in the Benton county, the Tri-Cities Coliseum, located at 7100-West Quinault avenue (Building A), Kennewick, WA.

8. The Lead Federal Agency for an incident involving naval facilities or vessel in the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program.

9. The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program sites will contact U.S. DOE to select a location for FRMAC with the affected count's emergency management division.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Emergency management organizations of the state and federal governments and the affected facility will respond to radiological emergencies affecting Washington State. Agencies of each county within the plume and ingestion exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) (Areas of Planning Attention for Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facilities) of a facility will respond to such incidents or emergencies according to the county emergency response procedures. If a county is unable to respond to a facility emergency, the state will act in the interest of public health and safety of the residents.

2. The state's initial response to a radiological emergency is to assist the affected county(ies) in carrying out the sheltering or evacuation of persons within 10 miles of the plan and 0.5-miles for naval nuclear propulsion plants, if protective actions are warranted. During the intermediate phase, the state acts to minimize the public's exposure to radioactive material and to prevent the public's consumption of contaminated food and water. After the emergency, the state helps restore the community through reentry to the affected area(s), and recovery actions.

B. Organization

1. Health leads the state's technical response to a fixed facility radiological emergency.

2. The overall state response to the emergency is coordinated from the state EOC.

3. Each EPZ County will operate out of its own EOC.

4. A facility experiencing a radiological emergency is expected to play a key role in the emergency response. This response will include such things as operating out of its own emergency facility, providing dose assessment assistance and field teams, and generally assisting the state(s) and affected counties with response and recovery actions.

5. The affected facility, the LFA, and FEMA can expect to be asked to send representatives to the state EOC to assist in coordinating the response to the emergency. These representatives will have access to telephones, computers, facsimile machines, and limited administrative support. The state EOC can accommodate two

representatives from each of these agencies, if necessary. Federal agencies will be expected to provide their own transportation support. Requests for local area support will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

C. Notification

1. A facility experiencing a radiological emergency is responsible for notifying the state(s) and plume county agencies of the occurrence.

2. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD) is responsible for verifying messages then notifying other state agencies, the remaining ingestion county agencies, and ensuring that the state of Oregon has been notified.

3. Plume county emergency management agencies initiate emergency public notification actions--sirens and tone activate radio announcements--for transient and resident populations. The counties are responsible to take steps to ensure notification of special populations whose mobility is impaired, such as people in jails, hospitals, and nursing homes.

V. RESPONSE ACTIONS (Also see Annex A, Emergency Response Management)

A. Early Phase Actions

1. Early phase actions (response) are taken before or during a release of radioactive material from a facility. Immediate emergency protective measures--sheltering and/or evacuation --are necessary to prevent or minimize direct exposure or inhalation of radioactive material. During the early phase of the emergency response, the facility is responsible for making either automatic or other PARs to the affected counties and state(s). Plume exposure pathway EPZ counties are responsible for making Protective Action Decisions (PADs). Washington State provides support and professional health physics expertise to the counties.

2. Health personnel will analyze the need for prompt PARs, identify the magnitude and location of a radiological plume in Washington State, project the dose to the public, recommend the use of Potassium Iodide (KI) for offsite emergency workers when needed, and compare these projections with the Protective Action Guides (PAGs).

3. Upon notification of an Alert or more severe emergency classification, Health representatives, specifically trained in determining radiological doses and protective actions, will go to the appropriate facility's dose assessment center. Offsite dose assessments will be performed jointly by the facility and Health, utilizing information from the facility on plant status and field data.

4. Radiological monitoring teams from the affected facility will conduct initial radiological field monitoring. Health will also conduct offsite radiological monitoring.

B. Intermediate Phase Actions

1. The intermediate phase begins when the plant has been stabilized and no further release of radioactive material is anticipated. Intermediate phase responses focus on minimizing exposure to radioactive material deposited on the ground and preventing the consumption (ingestion) of contaminated food and water. During this phase, Washington State takes the lead in the consensus decision-making process, seeking expertise and participation from the affected counties.

2. The identification of relocation and Food Control Areas (FCAs) is initially based upon field team data, computer projections, and calculated dose lines. As the response to the event unfolds, these areas are further refined through extensive field team sampling and laboratory analysis.

3. The affected counties recommend geopolitical boundaries for relocation and food control around the areas identified by the dose assessment center. The details of the food control process are included in Annex C, Food Control.

C. Late Phase Actions

The late phase (recovery) includes the long-term emergency response activities necessary to restore the affected area to safe conditions. The state leads this decision process through the Recovery and Restoration Task Force (RRTF)--see *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP), Emergency Support Function (ESF) 21, Recovery.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency: Washington State Department of Health

Health is responsible for planning and providing technical assistance for protection from radiological materials. This includes a 24-hour capability to determine the doses received by emergency personnel involved in any nuclear accident, including volunteers. Location of appropriate dosimetry and other specific Health procedures are found in the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection*, Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures.*

1. During the intermediate phase, Health assumes the lead from the facility for dose assessment and PARs, coordinates and directs offsite monitoring to detect affected areas, and is responsible for the collection and analysis of environmental samples.

2. Develop, with Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), a prioritized sampling plan of the projected area(s) affected by a radiological release from a facility.

3. Contribute to the identification of the geopolitical boundaries of the relocation area(s) and FCAs.

4. Assign personnel to work cooperatively with WSDA personnel monitoring food at facilities within or near the FCAs, as appropriate.

5. The State Health Officer is responsible for authorizing emergency workers to incur exposures in excess of those set forth in the PAGs in the Health procedures.

6. The Office of Drinking Water, Health provides consultation on public drinking water sources. Actions could range from the conservation of water, to stopping the use of a source, to changing to a covered source. These activities will be closely coordinated with the Department of Ecology (Ecology).

B. Support Agencies:

1. Washington State Department of Agriculture

WSDA is responsible for preventing the public from consuming adulterated food through oversight of commercial sales and movement of agricultural commodities within the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ. WSDA and Health work in tandem to provide a comprehensive approach to the ingestion exposure pathway response.

a. Embargo all potentially adulterated food until it is shown to be safe by means of testing and analysis.

b. Assist Health with obtaining samples for laboratory analysis at Food Access Control Points (FACPs), licensed dairies, farms, processing plants, and wholesale distributors, as requested. The short-term re-entry of property owners and emergency workers to care for livestock and shut down or stabilize industrial plants may be required.

c. Coordinate with county agricultural agents who are charged with identifying family and hobby farms in the ingestion pathway EPZ to ensure the operators are aware of the recommended protective actions. Pas information will be delivered by local authorities via the public media.

d. Develop with Health, a prioritized sampling plan of the projected area(s) affected by a radiological release from a facility.

e. Contribute to the identification of the geopolitical boundaries of the relocation area(s) and FCAs, and the locations for the FACPs.

f. Based upon data from Health, issue embargo orders, oversees the testing of embargoed foods, and monitor the proper disposition of adulterated food.

2. **Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife**

a. Assist local governments with evacuation of the public from department lands and state fisheries' jurisdiction; provide air transportation, law enforcement, and other support, as necessary.

b. When the Department of Fish and Wildlife land holdings or facilities fall within the FCAs, Department personnel will be assigned to work cooperatively with the other state agencies to conduct sampling, as well as control access into and out of these areas.

c. Work with the state EOC Executive Section to ensure the application of protective actions for fish and game in FCAs.

Table of Authorities: Chapter 77.12 RCW.

3. **Washington State Military Department**

a. Emergency Management Division

(1) The state EMD is responsible for coordinating state agency activities from the state EOC during the early phase. During the intermediate and late phases, EMD facilitates the development of the state's PADs and coordinates the state's application of those decisions.

(2) Facilitate the state's adoption of the affected counties' recommended geopolitical boundaries identifying the FCAs and the relocation area(s), including identification of the best locations for Access Control Points (ACPs) and Traffic Control Points (TCPs). This decision-making process will include consultation with the state of Oregon, if necessary.

(3) In coordination with Health, WSDA, Washington State Patrol (WSP), the state of Oregon, and adjacent state(s), confirm the staffing and equipment requirements for carrying out traffic control, security, and food control measures, for the relocation area(s), and FCAs, if required.

(4) At regular intervals, arrange for a full briefing of the state EOC Executive Section on the latest sampling and monitoring data, develop recommendations from the Unified Dose Assessment Center (UDAC), and other pertinent data.

(5) Develop estimates of the probable duration and scope of the intermediate phase response, based on consultation with the facility and FEMA. Share these estimates with the affected jurisdictions so all state and local jurisdictions can identify the staffing patterns necessary to accomplish shift changes, and resource requests requiring state or federal actions.

(6) Coordinate the dissemination of public information with the ingestion pathway counties at regular intervals.

b. National Guard

(1) Provide National Guard assistance, when approved.

(2) Provide transportation support (ground and air), as requested.

(3) Provide back-up mobile communications, as requested.

(4) Provide field logistical support as required in the following areas, as required:

(a) Mobile command posts.

(b) Temporary shelter (lodging).

(c) Mass feeding.

(d) Logistical support.

(e) Other resources, as required.

Table of Authorities: Chapter 38.52, RCW and RCW 38.08.040, 38.08.060, 43.06.010, 43.06.270.

4. **Washington State Patrol**

a. Conduct traffic control, assists local law enforcement efforts, and coordinate the transportation of samples.

b. Provide supplemental enforcement services at the ACPs and TCPs with available resources.

c. Coordinate the provision of additional state law enforcement resources to local law enforcement agencies when requested. This includes the coordination of law enforcement resources with affected counties and the state of Oregon.

Table of Authorities: RCW 43.43.030, 43.06.270, and Chapter 70.136 RCW.

5. **Washington State Department of Transportation**

a. Assist WSP, as requested, and coordinate with each affected county to perform traffic control and area access control.

b. Provide transportation and other logistical support, upon the request of the Director of the state EMD, to affected county or other state agencies, on a noninterference basis with the Washington State Department of Transportation's (WSDOT) primary activities.

Table of Authorities: Chapters 47.01, 47.48, 47.52 RCW.

6. **Other State Agencies**

   a. The chief executives of other agencies will provide representation to the state EOC, as required. The responsibilities of the chief executive(s) of these other agencies may include the provision of personnel and resource support to responding agencies and assignment of public information personnel to support state emergency public information activities.

   b. Each Washington State agency will provide a single point for coordinating requests for support, resources, and information exchange concerning emergency response and recovery activities. The authorities under which these other agencies will act are their respective Washington State statutes and Chapter 38.52 RCW. The procedures for these agencies support the Washington State CEMP.

7. **United States Department of Energy-Hanford Site**

   a. Assess the nature and extent of the incident or emergency at the affected Hanford Site facility and make appropriate emergency classifications and notifications of county(ies) and the state(s).

   b. Activate and staff the EOC.

   c. Develop PARs for the affected public at the appropriate emergency classification level.

   d. Provide a representative to the state and county EOCs, when available.

   e. Evacuate and/or shelter personnel located in federally operated facilities at the Hanford Site.

   f. Control access to the Hanford Site during evacuation or sheltering.

   g. Conduct dose assessment within the Hanford Site boundaries and assist the state in offsite dose assessment and PAR development.

   h. Maintain and operate a Joint Information Center (JIC).

i. Ensure timely coordination and dissemination of accurate information to the public regarding an incident or emergency involving facilities or personnel.

j. Maintain 24-hour fixed nuclear facility emergency response capability and assure availability of resources, to include

communication links with the state, Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties.

k. Provide updates of the affected the Hanford Site facility's status along with meteorological and effluent data to the state EOC, and to the affected plume exposure pathway EPZ county EOCs.

l. Prepare and maintain an accurate and complete record of events, decisions, and actions to document and provide review capabilities.

m. Train Hanford Site facility personnel.

n. Conduct unified dose assessment with the states of Washington and Oregon for offsite areas.

o. Provide field teams and field team coordination in support of the Hanford Site and Columbia Generating Station emergencies.

Table of Authorities: Memorandum of Understanding between Washington State and the Hanford Site.

8. **Energy Northwest**

a. Assess the nature and extent of the incident or emergency at the affected Energy Northwest facility and make appropriate emergency classifications and notifications of counties and states.

b. Activate and staff the EOF.

c. Develop PARs for the affected public at the appropriate emergency classification level.

d. Send a representative to the state EOC and county EOCs, when available.

e. Evacuate the exclusion area and control access to the facility.

f. Conduct dose assessment within the affected Energy Northwest facility's boundaries and assist the state in offsite dose assessment and PAR development.

g. Maintain and operate a JIC.

h. Ensure the timely coordination and dissemination of accurate information to the public regarding an incident involving its facilities or personnel.

i. Maintain 24-hour staffing of the emergency response communication link with the state, Benton, and Franklin Counties.

j. Provide updates of the affected Energy Northwest facility's status along with meteorological and effluent data to the state EOC, and the affected plume exposure pathway EPZ county EOCs.

k. Prepare and maintain an accurate and complete record of events, decisions, and actions to maintain continuity and provide review capabilities.

l. Train Energy Northwest facility personnel.

m. Conduct unified dose assessment with the states of Washington and Oregon, and the Hanford Site for offsite areas.

Table of Authorities: Columbia Generating Station Emergency Plan.

9. **Benton and Franklin, Counties**

Each plume exposure pathway EPZ county, with the assistance of Health will manage the emergency worker kits for county emergency response organizations. Maintenance activities include inventory and distribution of ready dosimeters, chargers and batteries, and thyroid blocking agent, to emergency response organizations, and training emergency workers on personal dosimetry use. Counties need to be prepared to arrange for transporting victims of radiological accidents to medical facilities.

10. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Submarine Group NINE

a. Assess the nature and extent of the emergency at PSNS/Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Base Bangor or

Naval Station Everett and make appropriate emergency classifications and notifications to Kitsap or Snohomish County and the state. If the emergency involves offsite in-transit Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program radiological materials, notify the state and affected county.

b. Activate and staff the PSNS Emergency Control Center (PNSN and Submarine Group NINE in Bangor utilize the PSNS as primary ECC and Submarine Base Bangor ECC as an alternate ECC).

c. Develop initial Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the affected public at the appropriate emergency classification level. Conduct harbor and land (perimeter and offsite) monitoring and collect offsite TLDs.

d. If requested, provide representative(s) to the State EOC and Kitsap or Snohomish County EOCs. Later, provide a senior representative to the Recovery and Reentry Task Force at the state EOC.

e. Control access to PSNS/Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett, if warranted.

f. Assist with dose assessment and PAR development with Washington State and counties for offsite areas.

g. Provide a spokesperson and staff to the Joint Information Center (JIC).

h. Coordinate with state and local representatives to ensure timely dissemination of accurate information to the public regarding a radiological emergency involving facilities, vessel or personnel.

i. Maintain 24-hour emergency response capability and assure availability of resources, to include communication links with the state and counties.

j. Provide updates of the affected facility's/vessel's status along with meteorological and radiological data to the state and county EOCs.

k. Prepare and maintain an accurate and complete record of events, decisions, and actions to document and provide review capabilities.

l. Train PSNS and Submarine Group NINE in Bangor response personnel.

m. Provide field team coordination with state Health teams in support of PSNS/Bangor or Everett emergencies or off-yard transportation accidents.

n. Provide National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (NARAC) data-based plots to state and county authorities.

11. **Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program**

a. Function as the Lead Federal agency in accordance with the FRERP.

b. Provide emergency response personnel and equipment from Bettis and Knolls atomic Power Laboratories.

c.. Provide emergency response personnel and equipment fro Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Headquarters, and naval shipyards, submarine bases, naval stations, and prototypes.

d. Request U.S. DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) teams and FRMAC assistance.

e. Request U.S. DOE Aerial Measuring System (AMS).

f. Provide Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan coordination with other Federal agencies.

12. **Kitsap and Snohomish Counties**

Counties need to be prepared to arrange for evacuation and transporting victims of radiological accidents to medical facilities.

VII. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Assessment Resources

Washington State will ensure availability of equipment, expertise, and facilities capable of providing methods for rapid assessment of actual or potential radiological hazards in magnitude and location.

B. Meteorological Information

Meteorological instrumentation at each facility will be used to provide state and county emergency responders with up-to-date weather information such as wind direction and speed, ambient temperature, and weather stability. In the event of a continuing emergency, the National Weather Service can supply meteorological analysis for the facility operator and responding federal, state, and county government agencies.

C. Laboratories

Health's Public Health Laboratory is the designated Laboratory for Samples collected by Health field teams. Numerous federal, state, and facility laboratories are available throughout Washington and Oregon for chemical and/or radiological analysis.

D. Emergency Equipment and Supplies

1. Health equipment and supplies are maintained and used according to Health, *Response Procedures for Radiation Emergencies to Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures.*

2. The specifics of emergency equipment and supplies to be used in carrying out protective actions are addressed in each county's CEMP and Procedures.

3. Quantities and location of dosimeters for Washington State emergency workers are listed in the Health, Office of Radiation Protection's, *Response Procedures for Radiation Emergencies to Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures.*

E. Hospitals

1. .Public and private hospitals in Washington State capable of providing emergency and definitive care for radiological victims are listed in Appendix 2 of this Plan. Arrangements for transporting victims to these hospitals are contained in the county emergency response procedures.

2. Primary (MS-1) hospitals performing these roles are Kadlec Medical Center in Richland, Kennewick General Hospital in Kennewick, and Our Lady of Lourdes Health Center in Pasco.

3. The navy states the hospitals for their areas are Naval Hospital Bremerton, Harrison Memorial Hospital , Bremerton and Providence Everett Medical Center are certified to manage radiological victims. .

F. Washington State Emergency Operations Center

1. The Washington State EOC is located in Building 20, at Camp Murray, Washington. The state EOC is a center where the

   Governor and appropriate state agency officials may assemble to coordinate, direct, and control protective actions related to the ingestion pathway EPZ, coordinate reentry and recovery operations, and direct state public information activities. Throughout this document, the state EOC is distinguished from each county EOC whose county boundaries are within the plume exposure or ingestion pathway EPZ of a facility experiencing an emergency. Each county EOC is also utilized to coordinate the counties' (and related municipal) emergency response activities.

2. EMD upon notification from a facility operator of an Alert, Site Area Emergency (SAE), or General Emergency (GE) will activate the state EOC. It is the responsibility of EMD to activate sufficient staff to maintain 24-hour operations of the state EOC, if required. The state EOC procedures are included in the *Washington State Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP), and EMD *State Emergency Operation Officers (SEOO) Procedures.*

G. Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers

1. In the event of a release of radioactive material, each plume exposure pathway EPZ County will establish EWACs so all potentially contaminated emergency workers and the public can be registered, monitored, and decontaminated, if necessary. These centers will be outside the 10-mile plume exposure pathway EPZ and will include showers, monitoring equipment, heating, and communications. The American Red Cross, or other volunteer groups will make sheltering and food available to evacuees. EWAC locations are listed in each county emergency response procedures and Health procedures.

2. In some cases, EWACs located outside a plume exposure EPZ county will be activated by the host county. The American Red Cross will operate shelters. EWACs will be operated in accordance with the procedures contained in the affected county's emergency procedures plan.

3. Health officials will ensure that radiological monitoring and decontamination for evacuees at the EWACs is provided, if necessary.

H. County Emergency Operations Centers

Each county within the plume exposure pathway EPZ, ingestion exposure pathway EPZ, or host area of a facility will have provisions for a county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) . The locations and functions of each county EOC are detailed in each county's CEMP. Upon notification

from the facility operator of an Alert, SAE, or GE, the state EOC will designate a representative as a liaison to go to each county within the plume exposure EPZ of a facility experiencing an emergency.

I. Facility's Emergency Operations Facility

Each facility will provide and equip an EOF from which to communicate with offsite response centers and coordinate onsite emergency actions. After notification from the facility operator of an Alert, SAE, or GE, Washington State will send representatives to the EOF.

J. Facility's Joint Information Center

Each facility will provide a JIC facility from which the public information function will be coordinated. After notification by a facility operator of an Alert, SAE or GE, the state will send emergency public information personnel to the JIC for the facility experiencing the emergency. State public information coordination and dissemination activities are primarily conducted at the JIC. Federal agencies and the facility experiencing the emergency will coordinate all public information activities and news releases through this center.

K. Washington State Public Information System

In the event of a facility incident, Washington State will provide information regarding the incident, protective actions taken, and state emergency response and recovery activities for the plume exposure pathway and ingestion pathway exposure EPZs. This will initially be done from the Washington Emergency Information Center (WEIC) at the state EOC at Camp Murray, and then primarily through the JIC operated by the affected facility, and/or other locations as appropriate.

L. Washington State Interagency Communication System

1. The Washington State communication system is used to notify federal agencies, the state of Oregon, and each affected

Washington State County of a facility emergency. The dedicated telephone system connecting each facility with the Washington State EOC and other appropriate EOCs are described in each facility's emergency response procedures. The communications capabilities of the Washington State EOC are described in the CEMP, ESF-2, Telecommunications and Warning.

2. In the event of an incident or emergency at a facility, a 24-hour communications system is available at each county sheriff's office dispatch center. Local police departments and fire departments will communicate with the county emergency response units by two-way radio or by telephone.

M. County Public Notification and Information System

1. Each county has established a public information and notification system to inform the public of the characteristics of Notification of Unusual Event (UE), Alert, SAE, and GE, and to correct any erroneous information received by the public. This system is described in each county's emergency response procedures. For Notification of an UE or Alert, the general public will be informed by press releases provided to the news media by the affected facility operator. For more severe emergency classifications, the public will be instructed by each plume exposure pathway EPZ county through its public notification system. This public notification system is capable of alerting people within the plume exposure pathway EPZ. Ingestion exposure pathway EPZ counties may elect to advise their jurisdictions through their notification systems.

2. The procedures for activating the public notification system (except for Kitsap and Snohomish Counties) are contained in each county's emergency response procedures. The notification systems that may be used for each plume exposure EPZ County are:

   a. Siren system.

   b. Emergency Alert System (EAS).

   c. Telephone automatic dialing system for emergency warning.

   d. Tone activated radio system.

3. After notification and instruction by their county, residents will be expected to tune to a specific radio or television station. All identified stations have the capability of broadcasting 24-hours-a-day. Written instructions to be used in the public notification are contained in each county's emergency response procedures. If a county is unable to activate its public notification system, the state

will coordinate with the county to activate the state public notification and/or EAS. Details are included in the *Washington State Emergency Alert System Plan.*

VIII. REFERENCES

See the Basic Plan, Section II. A., Authorities, of the *Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan.*